Foreign Annual Subscription, 4 Yen, in advance. Single Copies 40 sen.

The Numismatic and Philatelic Journal of Japan.

Edited by H. A. RAMSDEN, F. R. N. S.

Vol. I. No. 1.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

JANUARY, 1913.

YOKOHAMA

SOLD AT THE PUBLISHERS.

JUN KOBAYAGAWA Co., 34 Water Street; and by KELLY & WALSH, Ltd., Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong and Singapore. SPINK & SON, Ltd., 17 and 18 Piccadilly, London. PAUL GEUTHNER, 13 Rue Jacob, au ler, Paris. JOSEPH BAER & Co., 6 Hochstrasse, Frankfurt am Main. THE UNITED STATES COIN Co., Room 812, Fifth Avenue Building, New York City, N. Y. and the RYOMEIDO DISTRIBUTING AGENCY, throughout Japan.

"The Numismatic & Philatelic Journal of Japan."

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PLATE I.

New Coin Issues for China.

支那新貨幣

The Numismatic & Philatelic Journal of Japan.

VOL. I. JANUARY, 1913. No. 1.

III. CONGRESSO ARCHEOLOGICO INTERNAZIONALE.

第三回萬國考古學會議

伊多利國羅馬市開催ノ第三回萬國考古學大會之徽章ノ圖也圖案ハ有名ナル羅馬古銅貨幣ヨリ取リタルモノニテ狼ガ幼兒ニ乳ヲ與ヘ居ル圖ナリ

The Third International Archeological Congress was again held this year at Rome, the two previous ones having respectively taken place at Cairo and at this same city, if I have not been misinformed. The Congress was inaugurated on the 9th of October, at 10.30 in the forenoon, although during the evening before, reunions of the Delegates at the *Palazzo della Sapienza* and at the quarters of the *Associazione Artistica Internazionale*, had already taken place informally.

The opening ceremony was conducted in the historical *Campigdolio*, or Capitol, where so many treasures are to be found reflecting on the ancient, mediaeval and modern glory of immortal Rome. Assuredly no more appropriate building could have been chosen for this solemn act. In the adjoining hall to that where the ceremony took place, which apartment served as ante-room for semi-official and social intercourse, both before and after the speeches, one was able to admire that priceless treasure, the classical bronze statue of the she-wolf feeding the infants Romulus and Remus, the founders of the eternal city. In the absence of the King of Italy,—who is himself one of the greatest archeologists of modern

times, since his knowledge and scientific numismatic studies are widely recognized,—his Minister of Instruction most worthily presided. The Mayor of Rome and other high dignitaries of the political, scientific and social world, all helped by their speeches and attendance to make the imposing ceremony a complete success. No few ladies, also, among them several whose names are by-words in scientific and social gatherings, added a pleasant note to the assemblage of so many sedate and white haired savants. Archeologists and Professors from all climes gave this meeting a truly international character.

Without loss of time and with a promptitude rarely attributed to the members of the latin race, the labours of the Congress commenced at 2 in the afternoon of the same day. Admirably organized, thanks to the energy of the Committee and in particular to its Secretary, Prof Lucio Mariani, the Congress proceeded with the deliberations of the various sections, interspersed with social and other functions, until its closure on the 16th of the same month.

The labours of the Congress were divided as follows :—

SECTION I. Pre-historic and proto-historic Archeology.
II. Oriental Archeology.
III. Pre-hellenic Archeology.
IV. Italian and Etruscan Archeology.
V. History of Classical Art.
VI. Grecian and Roman Antiquity.
VII. Epigraphy and Papyrology.
VIII. Numismatics.
IX. Mythology and Religious History.
X. Ancient Topography.
XI. Christian Archeology.
XII. Organizing Archeological Research.

Of the above sections, all of the greatest importance to Archeology, embracing as they do most of its branches, the VIIIth or the one corresponding to Numismatics, is no doubt of special interest to the readers of the *Journal*.

Under the presidency of the erudite Prof. Salinas,—the doyen of Italian numismatists,—and with Prof. Ettori Gabricci most ably serving

as Secretary, the first meeting of the Numismatic Section commenced its deliberations at 2 P.M. on the opening day of the Congress. The following was the programme assigned to it and the papers which were read before the assembled delegates.

FIRST SITTING. WEDNESDAY, 9TH OCT., 2 P.M.

Constitution of the Session.

P. GARDNER.—Thirty years' experience in lecturing on Greek coins.
F. GNECCHI.—Il catalógo unico.
N. PAPADOPOLI.—Le raccolte numismatiche italiane. Considerazioni e proposte.
S. RICCI.—Il medagliere nazionale modello.

SECOND SITTING. THURSDAY, 10TH OCTOBER, 9 A.M.

A. SIMONETTI.—Numismatica lucana.
G. SEURE.—Sur les monnaies thraces de Kokovan, type de Brutus.
O. L. RICHMOND.—The temples of Apollo Palatinus and Divus Augustus upon Roman coins.
M. DE ROMISZONKI.—Sur les Medailles de l'Empereur Magnence.
H. A. RAMSDEN.—Cowries and their substitutes, used as a currency medium in ancient China.

THIRD SITTING. THURSDAY, 10TH OCTOBER, 2 P.M.

S. RICCI.—La illustrazione scientifica delle zecche italiane.
A. SAMBON.—Monetazione medioevale dell' Italia meridionale.
A. SAMBON.—Scopo precipuo, delimitazioni e metodi della scienza numismatica.
G. CASTELLANI.—L'insegnamento ufficiale della numismatica.
F. GNECCHI.—Suli modo di conservare le collezioni numismatiche.

On the 14th of October various papers pertaining to Numismatics, which could not be included in the above sittings, were also read.

It is un-necessary for me to point out the many authorities to be found in the above list of contributors. Their names are too well known in numismatic circles and a more representative group could hardly have been chosen. I do not intend here to go into the details of, or report on the

labours presented by this section to the Congress. The official publication of its transactions appearing in due course, will have to be referred to for further information regarding the contents of and decisions arrived at on the various papers in question. It is needless for me to remark that where such *savants* as Professors Gardner, Salinas and Ricci, as well as Mr. Sambon, are concerned, the interest in numismatic science can not be expected to flag.

The social programme was no less attractive. Rome, celebrated for its monuments, is also famed for its hospitality. It would be invidious to enter into particulars regarding this part of the Congress. Invitations were showered on the delegates by the officials and aristocratic set of the capital of United Italy. Receptions, balls, and other at homes, tempted professors and scientists to while away the hours not occupied by more serious labours.

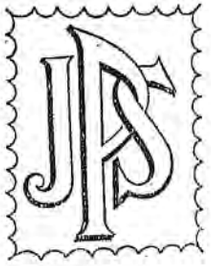
Excursions to the innumerable cites of ancient Rome and its surroundings were also organized by the indefatigable committee. The trip to Asti will no doubt be remembered for a long time by all those who were fortunate enough to participate in it. I was myself too busy with the never ending enchantments of archeological Rome to give much thought to the lighter side of the attractions prepared for us. I specially recollect a visit by moonlight to the *Coliseum*. The calmness of the italian night, unbroken by any sounds of modern invention, the radiance of the beams of a meridional moon, transplanted me to the gladiatorial days of Vespacian and Titus. My dreams pictured before my mind's eye the glorious opening performance of one of the most famous edifices which has ever been built. I can still see the vast arena where man fought against man and human intelligence and skill were pitted against the brute force of wild beasts. This amphitheatre, even in its ruins, still stands majestic, imposing, defying the destructiveness of cruel mankind and the ravages of inexorable time, since neither the ages nor vandalism have been able to rob it of its pristine glory and magnificence.

That the Congress has been the most successful one that has so far been held, will not be disputed. The labours presented before it have been of the greatest importance. Archeology, in all its various branches, has been enriched still further after this effort. The attendance, was, I believe, also a record one, both in quality and quantity. Delegates congregated at

magnetic Rome from all quarters of both the new and old world, since America provided its fair quota of representatives to the Congress. The writer was probably the delegate that had travelled the farthest in order to be present at its sittings. Scientific societies, universities, museums and similar institutions, were also represented. Even the Yokohama Numismatic Society, from far away Japan, had entrusted me with the honour of its representation. No other Society or institution from the Far East appeared to be officially represented and no delegate, to my knowledge, undertook from these regions the journey specially for this purpose. This succinct account can be regarded as the report of the mission entrusted to me. As the matter contained may be considered of sufficient interest to the readers of the *Journal* in general, this is the reason why it is published here in full.

H. A. RAMSDEN, F. R. N. S.,
Special Delegate of the Yokohama Numismatic Society
to the III International Archeological Congress.

Yokohama, December, 1912.



(EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.—For want of space in the present number, the article dealing on the *Jubilee International Stamp Exhibition*, held in London in October of last year under the auspices of the Junior Philatelic Society of England, as well as the report on the meeting of the *Hauptversammlung der "Vereinigten Numismatischen Gesellschaften Deutschlands und Oesterreichs,"* which took place at Wuerzburg in September of the same year, have been unavoidably held over. Our Editor was present at both functions and the accounts of these events will have the merit of being reports from an eye witness. It is hoped that they may be included in the February issue of the *Journal*.)

CHRONICLE OF NEW ISSUES.

新發行記錄欄

NEW CHINESE COMMEMORATIVE STAMPS.

(Editorial Note:—The *Journal* wishes to thank that ardent philatelist, Capt. Valentini, Commander of the P. & O. S/S "Oriental" not only for having so promptly supplied us with complete sets of both series which were received but a few days after they were placed on sale in China, but also for the newspaper cuttings which we have made so much use of. It is to be regretted that the *Journal* has not been informed from which Shanghai local colleagues these cuttings were clipped, as we would have liked to have given due credit and adequate acknowledgement to each and all the papers concerned.)

The much heralded, long expected and no less eagerly awaited portrait stamps of China have at last made their appearance. As will be seen below by the extract from clippings culled from the Shanghai local papers, they were first issued for sale to the public about the 15th December, 1912.

Since the overthrow of the Manchu Dynasty we have been fed up with surcharged issues, to the delight of the native variety collectors but which have greatly perplexed Europeans unacquainted with China or Chinese characters. Hand printed, locally printed, errors, difference in colours, officially issued and privately printed issues, old and new styles of overprints, have been no sooner issued and discovered than they were withdrawn and again lost, all with astonishing and astounding rapidity. Which were the authorized—since they can scarcely be styled *official* in a country where there were as yet no officials—varieties of "Chinese Republic" stamps it will take more than a patient and persevering chinaman to unravel. But about these overprints, fortunately, we have not to bother at present.

The new commemorative issue now chronicled is not the first "Souvenir" series of stamps made for China. The Temple of Heaven set of three denominations which appeared in 1909, claims this honour. They were certainly more artistic than the present issue and equally so, better executed; but then they did not commemorate such an auspicious event as the birth of a new country. The present series is more numerous, containing twelve in each set and consequently twenty-four in all. They were also made at Peking, a distinction which will specially appeal to the national feeling of the now patriotic and rejuvenated Chinese.

As stated above, there are two separate and distinct series, the set with the head or bust of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, appropiately commemorate the Revolution, while the others, bearing the effigy of his erstwhile rival, Yuan Shi Kai, the strong man of China, are in commemoration of the Republic. The general design, values and colours of both series are alike, the dedication and the busts or heads constituting their only difference.

In Plate II we reproduce the first six of one set and the last six of the second set, which we hope will be sufficient to give a good idea of this new issue. For further particulars, we must refer our readers to the Official Edict or notification regarding the issue of these stamps and to the press cuttings which are inserted verbatim, as they give such a graphic account of their appearance and other circumstances in connection with their first sale to the public.

Copy of Official Edict.

MINISTRY OF POSTS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

CHINESE POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION No. 55.

Issue of Chinese Commemoration Stamps.

The Public are hereby notified that the Chinese Government, in order to commemorate recent political events, has decided to issue special sets of Postage Stamps. These Stamps will be of two kinds—one to commemorate the Revolution, the other the establishment of the Republic. As regards quantities and denominations, the two issues will be identical. The denominations are as follows: 1 cent, 2 cents, 3 cents, 5 cents, 8 cents, 10 cents, 16 cents, 20 cents, 50 cents, $1, $2, and $5. The whole of both issues will be distributed at one and the same time to Head and Sub-Head Offices for sale at all postal establishments; in no circumstances will any additional quantities be printed. Unsold balances at subordinate establishments on 30th April 1913 will be returned to the respective Head Offices, where they will be on sale till 31st July 1913, after which date they will be withdrawn and destroyed. Commemoration Stamps will not therefore be obtainable at any postal establishment after 31st July 1913.

As the issue is a limited one, the Stamps will be sold concurrently with the ordinary surcharged Stamps now in use. It is expected they will be distributed for sale on or about the 15th December 1912.

T. PIRY,
Postmaster General.

Directorate General of Posts,
Peking, 11th November 1912.

Extract from a Shanghai local paper.

Yesterday the sale of the commemoration stamps started, but thanks to the excellent arrangements which were made, there was an absence of the scramble which was witnessed in Shanghai on the last occasion when a special issue was printed. A fair proportion of the issue was sent to Shanghai for its consumption, and anticipating the demand, the postal authorities arranged for several desks in the Post Office to be set aside for their sale, these being both in the general office and also upstairs. At several of the district post offices the stamps were also on sale, so that the public were well served. It has not been possible to obtain even an approximate idea of the numbers disposed of yesterday, but from the fact that the clerks were kept busy practically the whole day through, the quantity purchased must have been considerable.

The present issue comprises twenty-four different varieties of stamp, the denominations being one cent, two cents, three cents, five cents, eight cents, ten cents, sixteen cents, twenty cents, fifty cents, $1, $2 and $5. They are issued in two separate forms, one series being commemorative of the Revolution and the other of the establishment of the Republic, and each having the same denominations, the total of twenty-four varieties is made up. From the aesthetic point of view they hardly compare with the commemoration stamps issued three years ago, which it may be recalled bore the design of the Temple of Heaven, but the present issue is extremely interesting from the fact that on those marking the Revolution the portrait of Dr. Sun Yat-sen is shown, and on those commemorating the Republic is the head of Yuan Shih-kai. At the four corners of the stamp the value is stated in Chinese and English, and in the centre is the head either of Dr. Sun or the Provisional President, bordered with the words, in Chinese and English, "The Republic of China." The supporters of this design appear to be two heads of corn. In the exergue are the words, in one case, "In commemoration of the Republic," and in the other, "In commemoration of the Revolution."

The scheme of colours is roughly as follows:—One cent, orange; two cents, sea green; three cents, between bluish green and slate blue; five cents, light mauve; eight cents, chocolate; ten cents, blue; sixteen cents, olive green; twenty cents, carmine; fifty cents, light green; $1, in one of the carmine shades; $2 brown; and $5 of a greenish blue.

It is too soon to say what the value of these stamps will be eventually, for it will be remembered that many people found to their cost that the last special issue was more than disappointing in the prices to be obtained for them within six months or a year of their appearance. In the present case, however, the issue is a much smaller one. For instance three years ago no fewer than 2,000,000 two cent stamps were printed, but now the number of this particular denomination is confined to 300,000, and the number diminishes as the denomination becomes higher. These stamps have been printed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Peking.

Extract from a Shanghai local paper, probably the "China Press."

Philatelists were very busy at the Chinese Post Office yesterday when the commemoration stamps, bearing the image of the first provisional president of the Republic of

PLATE II.

New Chinese Commemorative Stamps.

支那新紀念郵便切手

China, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, were on sale for the first time. It is impossible to estimate the thousands of dollars which passed over the counters in exchange for stamps which in a few years will be of exceeding great value, and inquiries failed to elicit an approximate amount.

The doors of the Post Office were besieged before the time for opening yesterday morning—eight o'clock—and throughout the day there was a continual stream of buyers of the new stamps which are of very artistic design. Downstairs the stamp counter was crowded by Chinese and a few foreigners who were not anxious to secure the set of stamps—from $5 downwards—and the upstairs room, where the sets were being sold, was crowded. Inquiries by a China Press reporter yesterday resulted in the information being given that at least $5,000 had been paid for sets of stamps up to five o'clock in the afternoon and that $700 had been exchanged for single stamps in the ground floor. These figures were probably a wide approximation but are most likely well within the mark. After five o'clock the greater business was done for the offices had closed. The rush was much greater than was expected in view of the fact that these stamps will be on sale until July 31 next year, and it was then found impossible to estimate the extent of the business. In fact it was impossible for one to get near the counter during the greater portion of the day without waiting for a long time and even then it was with difficulty that the customer got his wants satisfied. The numerous attendants behind the counter had all their work cut out to deal with the rush which was truly great.

New Coin Issues for China.

If the Chinese were a comparatively long time in giving birth to their new postage stamps,—since the temporary "Chinese Republic" overprints can scarcely be considered a *new* issue,—they lost no time in minting their new coinage, commemorative and otherwise.

In the September 1912 number of the "Numismatist" (the official magazine of the American Numismatic Association) Mr. H. A. Ramsden recorded at that time a recent arrival of a Chinese commemorative copper coin and there mentioned that additional coins would undoubtedly continue to appear without following any organized system or financial programme and which would be but a reflection of the unsettled condition of the Flowery Land. Those words were indeed prophetic, for since that date several new issues have made their appearance in China. First and foremost, we must mention that beautiful series bearing the bust of the patriot (he is no longer a revolutionary) Sun Yat Sen. This series will be found illustrated in Plate I, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4. The obverse of the larger piece bears in the centre the bust of the well known Dr. surrounded by an inscription in Chinese characters encircling the piece, above "Chung

Hua Min Kuo" (中華民國) lit. "National Middle Flowery Country" but interpreted as conveying the idea, if not the meaning, of "Republic China." The five native characters (開國紀念幣) below signify. "In commemoration of the Opening of the Country." The reverse requires no explanation to those acquainted with english, since THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA above and ONE DOLLAR, below, are plainly legible. The two Chinese characters (壹圓) in the centre stand for the value "One Dollar." I may also remark that two other pieces, similar in every respect to the above, but with the busts of Yuan Shi Kai and General Lee, have also been issued and said to be, one from the Nanking and the other from the Wu-chang mints. In the latter case the president is figured barehead, while in the production from the southern capital his former military antagonist is seen in uniform.

The second piece of this series is also reproduced in Plate I, Nos. 3 and 4, showing both sides of the coin. The obverse has the profile of Sun Yat Sen to left, with the english inscription round the outer circumference MEMENTO above, BIRTH OF REPUBLIC OF CHINA, below. The Reverse has the two flags of the Republic of China, the one used during the revolutionary period and the present one. The inscription in chinese is the same as in the obverse of the dollar value, above described.

The foregoing are the only two values that have come so far to our notice, but there may also have been issued 50 and 10 cent pieces to complete the Sun Yat Sen series of Commemorative Coins. They have not been met with in circulation up to the present and consequently command a certain premium over their face value. Both of them are beautiful examples of the (Chinese) minters art and were probably executed at one of the Yantze mints, or perhaps at Shanghai. They certainly did not emanate from Peking.

The remaining three coins figured in Plate I are all provincial issues. Nos. 5 and 6 show both sides of a twenty cent piece issued by the southern province of Kwang Tung. Its resemblance and likeness in general appearance to the coins of the neighbouring British possessions of Hongkong and Straits-Settlements, are not far to seek. Even the value,—expressed in cents,—indicates its proximity to these colonies. This piece was probably struck at the provincial mint at Canton, the

birthplace of Dr. Sun Yat Sen. The four Chinese characters in the centre (銀幣貳毫) mean "Silver coin (worth) two tenths of a mil (or tael?)" The six characters above (中華民國元年) stand for "First year of the Republic" while those four below (廣東省造) "Issued for Kwantung Province." The Reverse bears a large 20 in the centre, with KWANG TUNG PROVINCE above, and TWENTY CENTS below, separated by two small stars.

The next piece, numbered 7 and 8, has on the one side six Chinese characters above (福建都督府造) meaning, "Issued by the Government General of Fookien," the eight below (庫平一錢四分四釐) signify "Treasury weight I mace 44 candareens," while the two characters (辛亥) separating these inscriptions, stand for the year of the boar (1911). The four characters (中華元寶) in the centre mean "Original Currency of the Republic" (Middle Flowery Nation), and are grouped round a diminutive character (閩) which is the abbreviated form for Fookien province. On the reverse side of this piece we find a nine pointed design (perhaps emblematic of the nine life stars), with a similar central diminutive character as on the obverse, but this time incused. FOO KIEN above and I MACE 44 CANDAREENS below, complete the legend of this coin. It will be noticed that this piece, and the following one, still bear the old units of currency in maces and candareens, while the others described above have the values in Dollars and cents (silver).

The last piece is also from Fookien province and is no doubt a commemorative coin. The obverse, as figured in No. 9, has six Chinese characters (福建銀幣廠造) above meaning "Issued by the Silver Mint at Fookien," while the inscription below is similar to that in the preceeding coin. The reverse of this piece, No. 10, has an allegorical design of three flags, the central one being the emblem of the Republic of to-day, while those on both sides are the two old revolutionary standards. MADE IN FOOKIEN MINT above and I MACE 44 CANDAREENS below, are seen in English.

(For want of space we must leave until the next number of the *Journal* the illustrations and descriptions of the new copper pieces recently issued for China, which have so far come under our notice. *Ed. Journal.*)

A VERY RARE BLOCK OF USED JAPANESE POSTAGE STAMPS OF 1871.

珍ラシキ明治四年發行ノ接續使用日本郵便切手

(Free translation from the Japanese original by Jun Kobayagawa).

In Plate III is illustrated a very rare and probably unique block of 15 stamps of the first issue of Japan, affixed to the original cover, postally cancelled as far back as the fourth year of Meiji, comprising the 200 mon denomination, together with some of the 48 mon value and which was certainly an uncommon occurrence in those days. The cover is of a special kind of paper called "Mino" (美濃紙) folded lengthwise three times and doubled at the top and bottom so as to safely contain a letter or other document. On the left of the front part of this cover, the words *Government Proclamation* (觸書) are inscribed and to which is affixed a seal of the Tax Office. On the lower side are to be seen the words *Kojima Mura, Tamagori, Bushu.*

From the above particulars we gather that a Circular Note was despatched by the Head Tax Office to be sent round to all the sub-offices in the district, beginning with Kojima village in Tamagori district. Modern practices have accustomed us to the use of envelopes, but in those days a folded paper served as cover. We are told that in the early postal days of Europe, the letter was written on a sheet of paper, which was then folded up and sealed, the address being inscribed on its outer face. On comparing the methods adopted in Europe and in Japan, it will be seen that there is a striking similarity in both processes.

The post mark with which these stamps are cancelled reads "passed at Yokohama." It is uncertain whether the stamps were affixed before the departure of the document or on its return. The postage paid in this case amounted to 3144 mon, which was made up by 15 stamps of 200 mon each and 3 stamps of 48 mon each. It would be extremely difficult to find another instance where stamps to such a considerable amount were required for the payment of postage on a single letter and only under the above circumstances would the postage ever reach such a high total. The carriage of mail matter in those days was governed by the first Japanese Postal Law, issued in the 4th year of Meiji and by basing our calculation on its stipulations, we can ascertain the number of places where this proclamation was delivered on its round.

THE REVENUE STAMPS OF JAPAN.

日本國證券印紙

Free translation from the Japanese original by Jun Kobayagawa, compiler of the Standard Catalogue of the Revenue Stamps of Japan, Member of the A. P. S., J. P. S., etc.

(EDITORIAL NOTE:—The *Journal* only intends to publish an English translation of the introduction to Mr. Kobayagawa's series of articles dealing on the Revenue Stamps of Japan. It is considered that the illustrations themselves, and the English text to be found underneath them, which will depict all issues, will be of sufficient interest to satisfy the readers of the *Journal* without going into details and other minutiae which would probably only appeal to Japanese collectors and specialists of the Fiscals of their own country.)

The Postage issues of the Stamps of our country are more or less correctly enumerated and described in most of the Japanese and Foreign catalogues, but the stamps issued for Revenue purposes appear to have been so far neglected both by Japanese and Europeans. They are, nevertheless, as interesting, if not more so, than the Postage series of stamps. They are certainly more attractive and varied and most of the designs seen on the Fiscals of our country are quite artistic. I believe that there are one or two foreigners who have studied the Revenue issues of our country in a scientific manner. Fulcher and Peplow in England and Howes in America, are already known to me as having given careful attention and study to this most interesting and important branch of our so little known philately.

Forbin's catalogue of the Revenue stamps of the world also includes some Japanese issues. But the section devoted to the Fiscal stamps of our country is not only incomplete, but there are also many inaccuracies. The Catalogue of the Japanese Revenues which was compiled by me in 1909, is so far, perhaps, the work that comprises most reliable data outside of official sources, but even then it is only a catalogue and the information therein contained had perforce to be curtailed and abridged. It is my purpose to deal more fully, in a series of articles to be published in the present *Journal*, on the Revenue stamps of this country, and extend, add to, comment, and, where necessary, correct also, the bare information which I advanced in my above cited catalogue.

My desires will have been achieved if some of my countrymen, after reading these articles, will be induced to collect, study and further report on this most important, artistic and entertaining branch of our national Philately, which to us is up to the present a closed book.

The Numismatic & Philatelic Journal of Japan.

Edited by H. A. RAMSDEN, F.R.N.S.,

Official Organ of the Yokohama Numismatic Society, The Far Eastern Stamp Exchange Club, etc., etc.

A Monthly bi-lingual illustrated Magazine, conducted in English and Japanese, dedicated to Numismatics and Philately, with special attention to those branches of the countries of Eastern Asia.

The *Journal* announces or reviews any books, brochures or periodicals relating to Numismatics or Philately, in Japanese or any foreign language, which are sent to the Editor for this purpose.

Articles on Far Eastern Numismatics and Philately are invited. Shorter communications and notes on numismatic and philatelic subjects (even newspaper clippings) will also be gladly received.

Contributions from those interested in both sciences will be cordially welcomed, but the publication of such can not be held to be an endorsement by the editor of the *Journal* of the views expressed therein.

The Editor would like to observe that the translations from English into Japanese and vice-versa, do not claim to be rendered literally. As the *Journal* is intended to appeal, in the first instance, to Numismatic and Philatelic students, the Philological aspect will not be its main consideration. Correct interpretation will be aspired at, specially where it concerns technical expressions, although the translations may be somewhat free.

Foreign Annual Subscription. *Yen* 4.00 Japanese Currency, ($2.00; 8 shillings or marks; 10 francs, krone or lire;) payable in advance. Sample copy, 40 *sen*.

For Subscriptions, advertisements or single copies, please address:—

JUN KOBAYAGAWA Co., Publishers, P. O. Box 214, Yokohama, Japan, or any of the following Agents:

THE FAR EAST—Kelly & Walsh, Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong & Singapore.

GREAT BRITAIN—Spink & Son, Ltd., 17 & 18 Piccadilly, London.

FRANCE—Paul Geuthner, 13 Rue Jacob, au 1er, Paris.

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EDITORIAL AND COMMUNICATIONS.

編輯及通信

A FEW WORDS ABOUT OURSELVES.

The creation of the *Journal* is mainly due to two causes: the desire of the Yokohama Numismatic Society for an official organ worthy of its increasing activities, and the necessity for a serious publication to advance the growing interests of Philately, which is now taking such a firm hold in this country. A few words more may also be required to account for the appearance of the *Journal* in its new form:—an undertaking fraught with serious dangers and exposed to many vicissitudes, since we are about to launch this frail bark to be tossed and buffeted on the stormy seas of journalistic enterprise.

It must first be explained that the now obsolete and antiquated method in use since many years back by the several numismatic societies in Japan and still followed at the present day for recording their proceedings, can never be adapted to suit modern requirements. Rubbings of the coins submitted to the meetings are periodically herded together. Certain data, such as size, weight, condition and,—here lies the danger,—invidious "official" criticism and comments on the specimens themselves, constitute the extent of their transactions. In no case

is this information,—which is in most instances questionable,—given over any signature and consequently no responsibility can be attached to any particular person. The owner has nothing to say in the matter and the result is that only bad feeling is created. Discontent is bred and disillusion and listlessness are the predominant features of these moribund institutions. Inedited specimens, rarities or even scarce and curious pieces, are but seldom submitted for fear of adverse anonymous criticism, unless the interested party is within the "inner ring," when even spurious coins are made to appear as newly discovered treasures. This will texplain why at the present time fruitful work is almost entirely missing in the organs of the various numismatic societies of Japan. A glance at the pages of such journals will at once convince the student that the result of their research in the serious field of numismatics, is of no importance to the science.

Numismatics may embrace among its principal studies that of the products of by-gone ages, but this is no reason why its methods should be antiquated and useless. Its records, to be of service, must be authentic and its decisions of some weight if they are to be respected.

With the exception of the dangerous practice of criticism and comments,—which thankless task was left to the interested parties themselves, should they wish to assume it,—the Yokohama Numismatic Society had up till now followed this same process of coin rubbings and recording its deliberations. Although thus avoiding all cause of friction, which has so weakened and depleted our sister societies in this country, it was felt that the results were far from satisfactory, since its work was cramped, its energies impeded and no scope was left for its activities in the path of advancement upon which it has embarked with such a measure of success.

The present *Journal* will be conducted on the lines of other similar European and American publications. The literary aspect will be maintained as high as is compatible with a work of this kind: scientific achievement being its first consideration. It will strive at technical correctness, avoiding, as far as possible, the dry and uninteresting style usually adopted in such cases. Its columns will be open to all students of the two sister pursuits: *Numismatics* and *Philately*. Signed contributions on these two subjects will be cordially welcomed. The views fearlessly

expressed, can then be upheld by the contributors themselves. It will be our endeavour to publish in Japan an up to date periodical, relying entirely on its own merits, fitted to stand, side by side, with its two sister publications, the Journals of the Archeological and Anthropological Societies of Tokyo. It will be our constant aim to elevate Numismatics in Japan to a position equal to that occupied to-day by Archeology and Anthropology. We wish to revert back to the times of the golden age of numismatic research and learning so ably exposed a few years back by the Dai Nihon Kwahei Kenkiu Kai Dzasshi (大日本貨幣研究會雜誌) to which such zealous and advanced students as Dr. Enomoto (榎本) Messrs. Mikami (三上) and Nakagawa (中川) contributed to so large an extent.

The Philatelic side of the question will receive no less careful and considered attention, which it deserves. Our efforts in this direction will be so concentrated as to obtain results which will reflect due credit on the country which name it bears. The want of such a publication is an imperative requirement, hitherto lacking. As no other independent periodical exclusively dedicated to the goddess Philatelia has yet been seen in the Far East, we consider that the present undertaking, although modest in every respect, has a claim to be welcomed by all earnest stamp collectors and students of philatelic learning. Our task, we recognise, is a heavy one, but we hope to rely on the support, goodwill and forbearance of our readers. Suggestions and any advice tending to make the *Journal* popular and useful, so as to better fulfil its appointed mission, will be welcomed and appreciated by the editor.

Although *The Numismatic and Philatelic Journal of Japan* deals mainly with coins and stamps of the Far East, its circulation is in no wise limited to the countries of the Extreme Orient, but covers the entire world. Add to this consideration that the advertisements can be made up in two languages at the same time (without any extra charge), then the manifest advantages as an advertising medium are at once apparent. It is the only paper that can bring the collectors and dealers of the East and West in touch with each other.

THE WEIRD NEW STAMP FOR TIBET.

奇怪ナル西藏新切手

POSTAGE STAMPS FOR THE FORBIDDEN CITY.

The Proposed New Stamp of the Dalai Lama.

リシ豫國ヲ嚇當
ト置メ土挽ガ切
云キ英ニ回西手
フシ國歸シ藏ハ
モニルテノ達
ノ注ト再權頼
ナ文キピ力喇

One of the most curious exhibits at the Royal Horticultural Hall, London—where the Jubilee International Stamp Exhibition, 1912, was held,—was the first stamp of the Dalai Lama's government to reach that country. The exhibit shows a complete sheet, the first and only one known to have reached collectors. The stamps are crude productions, following (at a distance) the designs of the Indian stamps but with the mysterious white lion of Tibet as the central device.

The present movements of the Dalai Lama, like the personality of the divine ruler of Tibet, are "wropt in mystery." It is generally supposed that he is not far distant from the Forbidden City of Lhasa, and on his ambitions a gleam of light is shed by a ruddy purple stamp of which one sheet has reached England. The stamp has been prepared by the Dalai Lama's government apparently in anticipation of his return to rule the land of the Lamas, and it provides one of those philatelic emissions, unusual in these days of universal postage, which may attain to really considerable rarity and value.

The stamp is very crudely designed, and just as crudely printed, yet it bears traces of the Dalai Lama's recent long residence within the guardian Empire of India, If has evidently drawn its frame and spandrel ornamentation from the same value of the Edwardian 1 anna stamp of India. In the place of the central portrait, however, there is the mysterious looking beast identified as the white lion of Tibet. Possibly by an error of drawing the white lion is shewn in colour on a white ground.

The inscriptions are in native and English characters, the latter reading "Tibet-Postage." The native characters are interpreted as (at top] POD—Tibet, SHUNG—Government; (below) YIG—letter, THE-HU—postage or stamp, KHA—anna, KANG—one.

The entire sheet comprising twelve stamps has emanated from the very highest quarters in Tibet, and no doubts of its authenticity are entertained.—*The Stamp Lover.*

THE YOKOHAMA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

(Founded in 1892.)

An International body of Numismatists, comprising both Japanese and foreign members, residing in Japan and abroad, formed for the purpose of uniting the collectors of the East and the West and to arrive at a better understanding of the various coins, ancient as well as modern, of their respective countries.

OFFICERS:

President:
H. A. Ramsden, F.R.N.S.,
872 Kitagata, Yokohama.

Hon. Secretary & Treasurer:
Jun Kobayagawa,
34 Water Street, Yokohama.

Advisory Committee:
M. Fujita, 4 Kumoicho, Yokohama.
K. Nakazawa, Ishikawa Nakamachi, Yokohama.
M. Shitara, 6-8 Nishitobe, Yokohama.

OFFICIAL ORGAN.
The Numismatic & Philatelic Journal of Japan.

For further particulars, please address the Hon. Secretary, P.O. Box 214, Yokohama, Japan.

Extract of a resolution passed at the meeting held on the 1st August, 1911.

"That a standing Committee be appointed, of not less than five persons, the President and Secretary being included *ex oficio*, to be of assistance to members of the Society residing outside of Yokohama and arrange for exhibitions of Far Eastern and other coins and afford facilities for viewing private collections during their stay in this city. That the foregoing invitation should also be extended to members of the principal numismatic Societies in Europe and America, while visiting this country."

Members of this, as well as other Societies, who wish to avail themselves of the above standing invitation, are requested to advise before hand to the Hon. Secretary the time of their intended visit, so that arrangements may be made in conformity with the above resolution.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.—The first monthly meeting of the year was held on the 6th January 1913. President H. A. Ramsden was in the chair and members Shitara, Fujita, Nakazawa, Yamamoto, Mori, Akiba, Morita, Idzumi and Kobayagawa were present. In accordance with Rule 6 of the Society, the election of officers for the ensuing year was proceeded with, giving the following result:—For

President, H. A. Ramsden, F.R.N.S.; for Honorary Secretary-Treasurer, Jun Kobayagawa and for the Committee of the Advisory Board, M. Fujita, K. Nakazawa, and M. Shitara. As most of the time devoted to this meeting was taken up with the above election and discussing other business in connection with the Society and in particular with the changing of the style and form of the Official Organ, which would begin with the number corresponding to the present month, styled "*The Numismatic and Philatelic Journal of Japan*," no coins were exhibited or papers read. President Ramsden was welcomed back from his trip to Europe, who promised at the next meeting to give an account of his visit to the various European museums where he inspected the coin cabinets. A précis of this report will be published in a future number of the *Journal*. *Jun Kobayagawa, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.*

FAR EASTERN STAMP EXCHANGE CLUB.

All Philatelists interested in the formation of an Exchange Club to bear the above name, having for its object the banding together of collectors both residents in the Far East and in other countries, are requested to communicate with the Organizing Honorary Secretary,

Mr. William Holst,
P. O. Box 152,
Yokohama, Japan.

Note.—If a written reply is required, an International Reply Coupon must be enclosed to cover return postage from correspondents abroad and a three *sen* stamp from those in Japan.

極東切手交換倶樂部

東洋其他ノ國ノ切手印紙聚蒐家ノ合同ヲ計ランガ爲メニ上記ノ名ヲ以テ創立セル交換倶樂部ニ入會志望ノ人士ハ日本横濱郵便局私書函百五十二、名譽書記ウイリアム、ホルスト氏宛申込マレタシ

注意。海外ニ在ル各位ニシテ返事入用ノ向ハ萬國返信券、日本内地ハ參錢切手封入願上候

横濱古泉會（明治廿五年創立）

當會ハ近世及古代ニ於ケル各國ノ種々ナル貨幣ニ關スル知識ノ素養ヲ計リ併セテ東西兩洋ノ貨幣愛藏家ヲ網羅センガ爲メ日本内地及海外ニ在ル日本人並ニ外國人ヲ含メル古錢家ノ世界的集合團體ナリ。

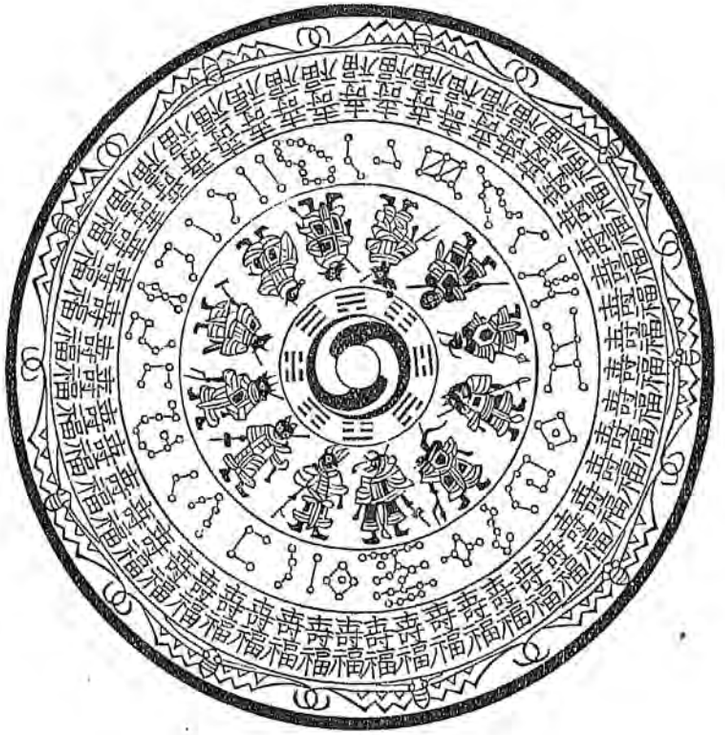
役員

會長	エッチ、エ、ラムスデン	横濱市北方八七二
主事兼會計方	小早川潤	横濱市山下町三十四番地
顧問	藤田巳之助	横濱市雲井町四番地
	中澤光月	同 市石川仲町
	設樂丹葉	同 市西戸部町

機關雜誌大日本古錢古郵劵雜誌

詳細ハ横濱郵便局私書函二百十四番ヘ問合セラレタシ。

本會會長歐羅巴旅行ヲ了ヘ歸朝セシヲ以テ本月六日當會員當事務所ニ參集シ左ノ評議員及役員ノ選擧ヲ行ヒタリ、會長ラムスデン氏歐洲古泉會ニ就テ漫游中ノ報告講話アルベキ筈ノ所議事多キ爲メ之レヲ果サズ後日ヲ期シテ行フコトヽセリ。



(1) Reverse (裏面).

Yang and *Ying* (陽陰) principle in the centre with the *Pa kua* (八卦) diagrams. The twelve animals of the duodenary cycle. The 28 Chinese Zodiacal constellations, and the two outer circlès as in the obverse.

此繪錢ハ初鑄ノモノニシテ最モ美麗ナレドモ普通再鑄及三鑄ノモノハ斯ノ如ク其ノ製作美麗ナラズ。（完）

朝鮮國ノ繪錢 (Corean Coin Charms and Amulets.) (I)

横濱古泉會々長英國古錢協會東洋委員エッチ、エー、ラムスデン氏曩ニ英文朝鮮國繪錢ノ著アリ同書ヲ購讀セザル諸彦ノ爲メニ又既ニ購讀セラレシモノヽ爲メ同書ニ記載セラレシモノ及ビ同書發刊後ニ發見セラレシモノヲ加ヘテ本誌ノ讀者ニ毎號數個宛ヲ採錄シテ解說セントス、本繪錢ノ使用サレタル目的及沿革ハ號ヲ追テ詳說スベク本號ヨリハ先ヅ其形狀ニ依リ各部門ニ別ケテ圖解セントス。

(A)大形圓形錢　第一圖　表面

中央ノ輪中ニアル黑白卍字ハ陰陽即チ男女兩性ヲ現シ、次ノ輪ニハ八卦、第三ノ輪中ニハ八個ノ圓圖アリ四個ノ小圓形中ニ百、壽、福、寶ノ四字アリ第四輪中ハ東西南北ノ方位ヲ現ス即チ朱雀白虎玄武青龍ナリ亦雲風松波ノ圖アリ次ニ四十九個ノ壽福ノ文字アリ外輪ニ九個ノ蝙蝠ノ翼ヲ組ミ合セタル摸樣アリ蓋シ九星ヲ現シタルナルベシ。

裏面

中央及ビ次ノ輪中ハ表面ト同ジク第三ノ輪中ニハ武裝セル十二支ノ圖アリ次ニ二十八宿ノ星ヲ現シ次ノ輪中ハ壽福ノ文字五十個アリ外輪ハ表面ト同ジク九個ノ蝙蝠ノ圖アリ。

(1) Obverse (表面)

Large Round Coin with the male and female principle in the centre and the eight diagrams or *Pa kua* (八卦). The characters for "Long life" (壽), "Happiness" (福) "Treasure" (寶) and "Hundred" (百). The dragon, phoenix, tortoise and pine tree, all emblematic, with earth, wind, water and clouds. The two characters for "Long life" (壽) and "Happiness" (福) and outer circle of bats, representing the 9 life stars.

ルニ遠シ、故ニ若シ本會事業ニ一度障害ヲ來スコトアラン乎本會ノ勢力ハ妨ゲラレ今ヤ斯ノ如キ規矩ヲ提ゲテ立チシ本會ノ辿ルベキ道ニハ何等活動ノ餘地ヲ存セザルニ至ルベシ。

本誌ハ其ノ範ヲ歐米ノ出版物ニ採リ文學的紙面ニハ之レト相適合セシメンガ爲メ能フ限リノ力ヲ盡スベシ本誌第一ノ希望ハ科學上ノ成功ナリ、本誌ハ學術上ノ正確ヲ計リ心血ノ及ブ限リ他ニ吾人ノ多ク見受クル乾燥無味ナル記事ヲ除クニ努ムベシ、本誌ノ欄ハ研究者ノ二ツノ姉妹欄——古錢及古郵劵——ニ分ケ之レヲ開放シ署名アル投書ハ衷心歡迎スル所ナリ、何等懸念スル所ナク述ベラレタル諸氏ノ觀察ハ投書家自身ノ寄稿ニ由リテ確固タルヲ得ベシ日本ニ於テ時代向キノ刊行物ヲ出版スルハ吾人ノ大イニ勉勵スベキ所ニシテ內容ハ悉ク論文ニ依ルベク他人ノ所說ニ拘泥セズ、本誌ノ發刊ハ二ツノ姉妹雜誌即チ東京考古學及人類學雜誌ト肩ヲ並ブベク吾人ノ腦裏ヲ寸時モ離レヌ計畫ハ古錢學ヲ以テ今日考古學及人類學ノ占ムル所ナル程度ニ向上セシメントスルコトナリ、吾人ハ大日本貨幣研究雜誌ガ數年前ニ溯リテ研究セシ古錢學ノ黃金時代ニ立チ歸ランコトヲ望ムモノニシテ該誌ニハ榎本博士三上氏中澤氏ガ大ナル範圍ニ亘テ說明シアリ、本誌ハ古郵劵印紙ニ關スル部門ニハ同樣ノ注意ト間斷ナキ注目トヲ以テ之レヲ迎フベク當方面ニ於ケル吾人ノ努力ハ現日本ニ於テ其ノ反映ニ恥デザル信用ヲ得ントスルニ集中スベシ、斯ノ如キ刊行物ノ必要ハ必須ノモノナリ然レドモ今日迄存在セザリキ、他ノ獨立シタル定期刊行物ニシテ全然誌面ヲ擧ゲテ古印紙郵劵ノ爲メニ貢

獻セントセシハ極東ニ於テハ見ルコトヲ得ザリキ而シテ吾人ノ企畫ガ萬般ニ於テ優良ナリト雖モ熱心ナル印紙貯藏家及研鑽家ノ迎フルトコロトナランコトヲ請フ。

吾人ノ成サントスル事務ハ甚ダ重大ナレドモ吾人ハ讀者ノ援助ト好意ト寬容トニ依賴センコトヲ欲シ本誌ヲシテ有用ノモノタラシメ又ハ名聲ヲ大ナラシメ且其ノ本務ヲ成就センガ爲メニハ如何ナル忠告モ勸言モ編者ノ欣ブ所ニシテ又寬諒スル所タルベシ。（完）

編輯及通信

横濱古泉會會長　英國古泉協會會員
エッチ、エー、ラムスデン氏執筆
横濱古泉會東洋交換倶樂部機關誌大日本古錢古郵劵雜誌

ハ古錢及古郵劵ニ關スル記事ノ投稿ヲ歡迎ス、趣味アル記事ハ日英兩文ヲ以テ本誌上ニ掲載ス（但シ掲載セシ寄稿文ノ眞否ニ就テハ本誌其責ニ任ゼズ、寄稿ハ凡テ署名ノコト）考古學古錢古郵劵ニ關スル雜誌ノ寄贈モ歡迎ス、寄贈者ハ紹介欄ニ芳名ヲ掲ゲ

投稿、雜誌ノ紹介寄贈等ハ發行所宛ノ事

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横濱市山下町三十四番　小早川商會

販賣所　宮內省御用達雜誌書籍出版卸賣
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次號豫告

本號記事輻輳ノタメ揭載シ得ザル左ノ記事ハ次號ニ揭載

一、中華民國政府發行新貨幣（本號口繪參照）

右ノ外新ニ揭載スベキ趣味津々タル記事表題如左

一、大日本郵便切手消印日附印及抹殺印

一、英京ロンドンニ於ケル萬國古郵劵大博覽會

一、バヽリアニ於ケル獨塊兩國古錢家大集會

—編輯通信—

吾人同志ニ謹告

（原文英文ノ譯）

(Editorial and Communications. A few words about ourselves.

吾ガ雜誌ノ編輯ハ主別シテ左ノ二項ニ基ク。

吾ガ横濱古泉會ガ本誌ニ對シテ望ム所ハ吾ガ國ニ鞏固ナル地盤ヲ有スル古印紙切手ニ關スル趣味ヲ增進シ併セテ其ノ奬勵ニ資センガ爲メ數多ノ著述ヲ爲シ且事業ノ擴大ヲ計ラントスルニアリ、今般本誌ガ面目ヲ一新シテ世ニ現ルヽニ臨ミ茲ニ數言ヲ費スモ宜ナルベシ本誌ハ現今出版企業ノ混亂渦中ニ頭角ヲ現スニ當リ今ヤ爰ニ孤々ノ聲ヲ擧グルヤ萬難ヲ排シ數千ノ困苦ヲ嘗メテ勇往猛進セントスルナリ。

先ヅ吾人ノ最初ニ述ベントスルハ日本ニ於ケル幾多ノ古錢會ガ幾星霜ノ昔ヨリ而シテ尙行ヒツヽアル陳腐ニシテ時代後レノ方法ハ現代ノ要求ニ全然合致セザルモノナリ、集會ニ提出セラルヽ貨幣ノ摸寫ハ定時集メラルヽモノナルモ或ル要件例ヘバ大イサ、重量、狀態——茲ニ危險ハ横ハル——及忌ムベキ批評並ニ評論ハ夫レ等古錢會ノ仕事タルノミ、多クノ場合ニ於テ疑惑ノ存スル斯カル調書

ハ何等ノ名稱モ無ク從テ何等責任ノ特定ノ人ニ歸セザルニ至ル、加之標本ノ所持人ハ該事項ニ關シ容喙スルノ餘地ナク唯惡感情ヲ懷クノミ、不滿ノ演出ト無趣味ト冷淡トハ當ニ滅ビントスル團體ニ見ル特色ナリ。

未ダ發表セラレザル標本珍品或ハ品數ノ少キモノ若シクハ面白味アルモノニテモ或ハ贋品ヲ以テ新ニ發見サレタルモノヽ如ク粧フ時サヘ相通ジタル朋輩ノ內幕ニ潛ミ居ラザルトキハ反逆ニシテ然モ匿名ナル批評ヲ怖レ標本ヲ提出スルモノ極メテ少キナリ。此ノ事實ハ現時此ノ果實アル能事ガ日本ニ在ル幾多ノ古錢會ノ所爲トシテ存セザルヲ證シテ尙餘リアリ斯カルモノヨリ出ル雜誌ノ頁ヲ一瞥スレバ古錢學研究ノ之レ等諸輩ガ廣莫タル錢貨學ノ原野ニ立入リテ究ムル結果ノ殆ト何等科學上ノ價値無キヲ知リ得ベシ。

過去時代ノ產物ノ研究ハ古錢學研究ノ主タル一ナレドモ其方法ノ價値ナクシテ時代後レノモノタランニハ何等理由ナキニ至ル、古錢ノ記錄ハ必ズ有用ノモノニシテ亦必ズ信憑スベキモノタルベク必要ノ程度ニ達センガ爲ニスル或ル標量ノ決定モ同ジク信ズルニ足ルベキモノナラザルベカラズ。

横濱古泉會ハ貨幣ノ模寫ノ方法及其他ノ事務ハ諸古錢會ト同樣ニ行ヒ來リシモ提出品ノ批評——所有者自身ノ批評ハ自由ナレドモ——會トシテノ批評ハ未ダ企テザリキ當古泉會ガ數多ノ日本ニ在ル之レ等姉妹會ノ存在ヲ弱メ且損ズル凡テノ軋轢ヲ避ケタリト雖モ其ノ結果タルヤ未ダ以テ滿足ス

(A¹.)

RECEIPT.

1ST. ISSUE, FEB. 1873.

25 sen Yellow.
50 sen Green.
1 yen Blue.

2ND. ISSUE, AUG. 1873.

(smaller size.)
25 sen Yellow.
50 sen Green.
1 yen Blue.

3RD. ISSUE, JUNE, 1874.

(smaller size.)
50 sen Orange.
1 yen Rose.

十二

A1圖ハ大形壹圓印紙ノ圖ナリ此印紙ノ圖ニハ多ク異ル點ナシト雖モ印刷ノ色ニ厚薄アリ。

五拾錢印紙ハ英字 (50 SEN) ノ輪廓長方形五拾錢ノ輪廓ハ長方形ノ上下(形ナリ印刷ニ厚薄アリ

他ハ同ジ。

廿五錢印紙ハ英字 (25 SEN) ノ輪廓長方形角入リナリ兩側ノ廿五錢ノ輪廓ハ長方形上下山形ナリ他ハ前ト同ジ。

以上ハ圖ニ表シタルモノヨリ異ル點ノミニシテ尚當時ノ銅版彫刻ハ現今ノ如ク進歩セザリシヲ以テ兩側ノ文字及摸樣等ニモ稍變異多カリシト雖モ茲ニハ畧シテ只一見シテ分ケ得ルモノニ止ム。

A圖ノ摸樣ハ明治五年發行ノ郵便切手ノ摸樣ニ似タレ共遙ニ美麗ニシテ現今收入印紙ヨリ亦遙ニ美術的ナリA1圖即チ大形ノモノヽ摸樣ハ明治四年發行ノ金貨ノ摸樣ニ似タリ共ニ最モ高尚ナル摸樣ナリ。(未完)

明治六年二月發行收入印紙畧別表

彫刻銅版印刷

注意切取穿孔計度番號ハ萬國穿孔計ノ番號ニ依ル

切取穿孔種別畧稱符號　A線　B普通圓穿孔

紙質細別畧稱符號　A日本紙筋紙　B日本紙筋無　C西洋紙薄　D西洋紙厚

圖番	價	色	切取穿孔	紙質	圖番	價	色	切取穿孔	紙質
A壹號	一錢	鼠色	A	A	同ホ	五錢	茶色	B十一	C
同イ	同	同	B十一	A	同ヘ	同	薄茶色	B十一	C
同ロ	同	同	B十	C	同ト	同	同	B十一	D
同ハ	同	同	B十	D	A參號	拾錢	赤色	A	A
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同イ	同	同	B十三	A	同ハ	同	茶色	A	B
同ロ	同	橙色	A	A	A1四號	貳拾五錢	黃色	A	A
同ハ	同	薄茶色	A	A	A1同	五拾錢	薄綠色	A	A
同ニ	同	同	B十一	A	A1同	壹圓	藍色	A	A

十

日本國證劵印紙 (The Revenue Stamps of Japan.) (I)

吾ガ國ノ發行スル郵便切手ニ就キテハ多少正確ニ日本及外國ノ目錄書ニ記載シアルモ收入印紙ニ於テハ日歐各目錄書トモ其ノ載スル所郵便切手ニ比シ遙ニ疎略ニ附セラレタルノ觀アリ、然リナガラ收入印紙ハ郵便切手ヨリ趣味多ク且收入印紙ハ其以上人ノ嗜好ニ投ジ又其以上ノ種類アリ、我國國庫收入ノ目的トシテノ收入印紙ハ全ク美術的ニシテ余ノ信ズル所ニテハ外國人ニシテ我ガ收入印紙ヲ科學的方法ニテ研究セシモノ一兩人アリ、英國ノふるちやー (Fulcher) 及ぺぷろー (Peohlw) 米國ノはうす (Howes) ハ未ダ世ニ汎ク知ラレザル我國印紙學中此ノ最モ肝要ニシテ重要ナル部門ニ周到ナル注意ト研究トヲ致セルモノトシテ既ニ余ノ知ルトコロナリ。

世界ノ收入印紙ヲ網羅セルふをーびん目錄書 (Forbin) 內ニハ同ジク吾ガ國ノ收入印紙ニ關シテ述ブルトコロアルモ該章ハ不完全ナルノミニ止マラズ數多ノ錯誤アリ、余ガ千九百九年編纂シタル日本收入印紙目錄書ハ官省ヨリ發セラレシ公ノ資料以外信憑スルニ足ル要件ヲ具備セル著作ナルベキモ該目錄書ハ單ニ一ノ目錄ニ過ギズシテ强制的ニ抄略縮書セル事項ヲ有スルモノタルニ止マルモノナリ、余ハ本誌ノ章內ニ於テ我ガ國ノ收入印紙ニ就キ詳說シ加フルニ其ノ論評ヲ以テシ尙必要ニ應ジテハ余ノ先ニ引證セル目錄書內ノ載說ニ修正ヲ加ヘンコトヲ欲ス。

若シ吾レ等同志ニシテ之レ等ノ條目ヲ一讀後今日マデ吾人ノ腦裏ニ餘リ多クヲ留メザリシ我國印紙學上重要ニシテ美術的且快味アル當部門ヲ穿鑿シ蘊奧ヲ極メ尙進ンデ印紙ヲ蒐集セントスルニ至ラバ余ノ冀望之レニ過グルモノアラザルナリ。

大日本收入印紙目錄書編纂者　亞米利加印紙協會々員　靑年印紙協會々員　小早川　淵

明治六年二月始メテ證劵收入印紙ヲ發行セラル、圖別ハ茲ニ揭グルモノ二個次號ニ二個計四個ニシテ余ガ曩日編輯セル目錄書ニハ是レヲ細別セザリシガ今茲ニ訂正シテ微細ノ點ヲ解說セントス。

A圖ハ當時發行ノ一錢印紙鼠色及黑色ノモノナリ此ノ印紙ノ圖中最モ著シキ點ハ英字(1 SEN)トアル部分ノ週圍輪廓ニシテ長方形角切リノ直線ナルモノト角入リノモノトアリ直線ナルモノ稀ナリ印紙ノ二字ノ下部ノ摸樣及兩側ノ摸樣モ稍異ナレ共最モ僅少ノ差ナリ。

五錢印紙ハ表中ニハA圖トナシアレ共兩側ノ五錢トアル周圍ノ輪廓長方形ニ非ズ上下山形ナリ英數字ノ輪廓ハA圖ト同ジク角切リ角入リノ二種アリ他ハ同ジ。

十錢印紙ハ兩側ノ十錢ノ輪廓長方形ノ上下英字ノ左右(形ナリ他ハ同ジ。

(A)

RECEIPT.

1ST. ISSUE, FEB. 1873.

1 sen Grey.
5 sen Brown.
10 sen Carmine.

2ND. ISSUE, JUNE, 1874.

10 sen Ultramarine.

モノヨリモ美術的ナルモノニテ能ク完備セルモノナレド當新國家ノ生レシ此ノ吉祥事ノ紀念ニ非ザルナリ、今ヤ發行サレテ世上ニ現レタル切手ハ寺院ノ型アルモノヨリ以上種類多ク各十二種アレバ總テ二十四アル理ナリ、當切手モ亦北京ニテ印行セラレシモ同都ニテ發行サレタルコトノ一ノ區別ハ今ヤ愛國的ニシテ蘇生セル支那ノ國情ニ訴フル所アルベシ。

曩ニ述ベシガ如ク該切手面ニハ二種ノ特別ナル相異ナル所アリ即チ孫逸仙ノ半身像ヲ現セル一組ハ革命ノ紀念トシテ相應シキモノナルベキモ他ノ一組即チ彼ガ曩日ノ敵ナル支那國ノ巨人袁世凱ノ像ハ共和政ノ紀念ナリ、兩者トモ切手面ノ價額ト色彩及ビ一般ノ意匠ハ同一ニシテ唯異ナレルハ切手面ノ文言ト半身像ナリ。

第二圖ニ飜刻セル前ノ六種ト後ノ六種トニ就キテハ吾人ハ好感ヲ懷イテ充分ナル觀察ヲ下サンコトヲ欲ス。

尙此切手ニ付テ價格ノ種類ト色彩トヲ記サンニ價格ハ孫逸仙ノ肖像及ビ袁世凱ノ肖像兩種共各一分ヨリ五圓迄拾貳種類宛ニシテ本誌ノ口繪ニハ各組ノ半種類宛各價格ノ異ルモノヲ挿入セリ色彩ハ一分橙色二分溥綠色三分深青色五分溥紫色八分茶褐色十分藍色十六分ヲリーブ色二角栗色五角綠色壹圓赤色貳圓茶色伍圓藍鼠色以上各肖像共同一色彩十二色宛ナリ。（完）

珍ラシキ明治四年發行の接續使用郵便切手

（A very rare Block of used Japanese Postage Stamps of 1871.）

小早川　潤

本號口繪ニ挿入セル二百文及四十八文ノ郵便切手ガ當時此ノ如ク多數一時ニ接續使用セルハ最モ稀ナルベシ本切手ニ使用サレタル封皮ノ有樣ニツキ一言センニ美濃紙ヲ三ツニ折リ上下ヲ折リ返シアルハ信書或ハ法令書ノ包ノ表紙ナルベク中央ニ切手ヲ貼付シアリ、全紙ノ左部中央即チ包紙ノ表部ニ當ル處ニ觸書ト大書シ其ノ横ニ租稅課ナル朱印アリ下部ニ武州多摩郡小島村始ト書シアリ、依テ見ルニ當時租稅課ヨリ各管內ノ各村役場ニ通告セル觸書ノ上包ニシテ多摩郡小島村ヨリ始メテ其ノ最モ近キ村役場ヲ順次廻送セラレシモノナル可ク當時ハ現今ノ廻狀通告書ノ如ク袋ヲ用ヒズ紙ヲ以テ包ミ袋ノ代用トセシモノナラン蓋シ歐米文明國ニ於テモ最初ハ一枚ノ紙ニ文章ヲ記シ是レヲ折リ込ミ包ノ如ク封ヲナシ表ニ宛名ヲ記シタルノ例アリ、彼我對照セバ其使用法ノ同一ナル點アルヲ見出スベシ消印ハ横濱檢査消トアリ其ノ發送ノ前ニ郵稅ヲ計算シテ切手ヲ貼附セシヤ或ハ各名宛村廻送後ニ計算貼附セシヤハ不明ナレドモ切手ノ額ハ二百文十五枚四十八文三枚總計三貫百四十四文ノ多額ヲ使用セルハ最モ稀ナリ當時ノ郵稅ハ明治四年一月發セラレタル郵便規則ニ由リ計算セバ此觸書ノ幾村ヲ經由送達セラレシヤハ直ニ知ルヲ得ベシ。（完）

モセザリシ當時ノ痕ヲ留メツツアリ。原始時代ノ光輝ト莊嚴トハ斯カル頑迷ナル時代又ハ蠻行主義ノ爲メ奪ハルヽコトヲ得ザリキ。

偖會議ハ無事終了ヲ告ゲタルガ今日迄開催セラレシ考古會議ノ內最モ成功セルモノタルコハト爭フベキニ非ザルモ同會議ニ提出サレタル議案ハ悉ク重要ナルモノナリキ、考古學ハ其ノ微細ナル枝葉ニ至ルマデ斯カル會議ノ助成力ノ結果更ニ斯學ヲ裨益シ益々前途ヲシテ豐富ナラシムルコトナルベシ、當考古會議ニ列席セル人々ハ其ノ品位ニ於テモ數ニ於テモ他ヲ淩駕シタリ、各派遣代表者中ニ米國ヨリ派セラレタルヲ見テモ各國代表者ガ新古ノ世界ヨリ此ノ人心ヲ誘致スル羅馬ニ集合スルニ至リシナリ、本文ノ記者モ長途ノ旅ノ日數重ネシ代表者ノ一人ナルベシ。

科學協會、大學校、博物館其他同種ノ團體ヨリハ皆代表者ヲ遣シタルガ當横濱古泉會モ代表者トシテ本考古會議ニ不肖ナル余ヲ遠路ノ日本ヨリ列セシメタルハ余ノ大イニ光榮トスル所ナリ余ハ極東ノ協會或ハ團體ニシテ此ノ目的ノ爲メ特ニ代表者ヲ派遣セシハ無シト思フ、此ノ簡單ナル余ノ陳述ハ余ニ委任セル特命ノ報告ト思考サレ度シ、當考古會議ノ情閑ハ甚ダ豐富ナル趣味ノ存スルコトト考ヘラルヽニ由リ本誌ノ讀者ニハ全般ニ亘テ洩サズ發表スル心算ナリ。(完)

横濱古泉會派遣代表者

ヱッチ、ヱー、ラムスデン

千九百十二年十二月

新發行記錄欄 (Chronicle of New Issues.)

支那新紀念切手 (原文英文ノ譯)

數多ノ報道ヲ齎シ長時日ノ間少カラザル熱望ヲ以テ發行ヲ期待サレツヽアリシ支那肖像入紀念切手ハ愈世上ニ現レタリ、上海地方新聞ノ記事抜書ヲ以テモ知ラルヽ如ク該切手ハ昨年十二月二十五日頃公賣セラレキ。

滿朝ノ滅ビテヨリ以來舊清國切手ニ字入(中華民國)ノ切手ハ其數夥多ナリシガ生國ノ諸々ノ切手貯藏家ハ之レヲ以テ欣ブ所ナリシモ歐洲人ハ支那及支那文字ノ了解ニ惱サレタリキ。手ヲ以テ捺印シ地方〳〵ニシテ捺印シ(中華民國)公ノ役所ニテモ亦私人勝手ニ捺印シ、誤リ、色彩ノ相違、新古ノ體裁等錯雜セル爲メ、其ノ誤謬ヲ發見シツヽアル內ニハ驚クベキ迅速ヲ以テ消エ失セタリキ、而シテ之レ等中華民國ト押捺セシ切手ハ役人無キ爲メ公印ヲ押スコト能ハズ、私人隨意ノ押捺ニ係ルモノナレバ其ノ眞否如何ノ識別ハ遺ニ忍耐力アル支那人ノ夫レ以上ナリキ、然レドモ之レ等ノ捺印過剩ノ切手ハ幸現時吾人ノ手ヲ困ムルコトナシ。

今般支那史錄ニ載セラレシ新發行ノ切手ハ同國最初ノ紀念切手トハ稱スベカラズ、千九百九年ノ發行ナル三門派寺院ノ型アル切手ハ同國ニ於テ最初ノ榮譽ヲ荷フモノナリ然リ夫レ等ハ現今發行ノ

社會上ノ問題ハ其ノ人ヲ誘フ力科學的若シクハ智能的ノ問題ヨリ弱カラズ羅馬ハ紀念碑ヲ以テ有名ナルモ亦人ノ欵待ヲ以テ鳴ル、當考古會議ニ列セル余ガ此ノ方面ニ就キテ詳說スルハ其ノ數多キ故私ニ不公平ナランコトヲ怖ル、次第ナルガ各國ヨリノ派遣代表者ニ向テ各種ノ招待ハ恰モ驟雨ノ如ク同國ノ官邊ヨリ或ハ貴族筋ヨリ來レリ或ハ舞踏會ニ歡迎會ニ其他種々ノ招待會ヲ催シテ教授方學者ヲ招キ呉ル、モ素ヨリ當會議ニ於ケルガ如キ堅苦シキモノニ非ズシテ時間ヲ面白ク費サントテナリ。

元氣旺盛ナル代表者連ハ古羅馬ノ無數ノ街ヘ或ハ其ノ外廓ニ遠足ヲ試ミキ、中ニモアステ(Asti)ヘノ旅行ハ此ノ行ニ與スルコトヲ得タル者ノ永ク腦裏ニ留マルベキモノタルコトハ疑ハヌ、余ハ極無キ古物學上ノ羅馬ノ迷魔穿鑿ニ忙シキタメ最トヽ輕々シキ此ノ一行ニツキ考慮ヲ廻ラス暇無カリキ、余ハ伊太利ノ月光ヲ浴ビテコロジアム(Coliseum)ヲ訪レシコトヲ追想スルニ伊太利ノ夜ノ靜ケサ、近代發明ノ何等ノ音響ヲモ蒙ラズ、月ハ皎々トシテ南ノ空ニ輝キ眞ニ余ヲシテべすぺーしや及たいたす帝ノ時代ニ於ケル劔優人ノ面影ヲ忍バシメキ余ハ夢ニ昔時設立セラレシ最ト有名ナル大建築物(コロジアム)ノ演劇ノ一幕ノ華々シキ開幕ヲ描キクリ、加之余ハ人ト人ガ爭ヒ而シテ人智ト熟技トガ野生ノ獸類ノ力ト競ヲ爭ヒシ廣キ鬪場ヲ眼前ニ看ルコトヲ得、此ノ圓鬪場ガ今日荒潰ノ巷ニアルト雖モ尙莊嚴ニシテ凜然而シテ頑迷ナ時代ノ野蠻ナルコト、慘憺タル人類ノ破壞性ヲ物ト

第三回開會　同月同日午後二時

エス、リツシ氏　伊太利貨幣解說ノ科學的方法（伊太利）

エー、サムボン氏　中世紀ニ於ケル伊太利南部ノ貨幣（伊太利）

同　氏　古錢貨科學ノ範圍限界及研究方法（同上）

ジー、カステラン氏　古錢貨學ノ公的教授（伊太利）

エフ、ヰッチ氏　貨幣聚集存續方法（同上）

越エテ同月十四日ニハ前記表內ニ揭ゲザル論文ノ朗讀アリシガ同ジク古錢貨學上必要ナルモノナリキ。

余ハ右ニ記載セル諸氏ニ對シ人ノ注意ヲ惹カンコトヲ不要ナリト信ズ諸氏ノ名聲ハ普ク古錢界人士ノ知ルトコロニシテ當會議ヘノ代表者トシテ諸氏以上ノ人物ヲ選ブコトハ至難事ナリ、余ハ茲ニ當考古會議ニ提出セラレシ議事ニ關シ詳細ナル消息或ハ情報ヲ發表セントセザルベシト雖適當ナ順序ヲ經テ發表セラルベキ當會議ノ事務目的ニ關スル公ノ出版物ハ諸新聞ノ照會ニ依リ議事項目及ビ決議ニ關スル報告ヲモ併セテ發行セラルヽナリ、又ガードナー、サリナス、リツシ及ビサムボン教授ノ如キ識者ガ關與シテ居ラルヽコトナレバ古錢貨學上ノ趣味ハ決シテ衰フベキヲ思惟シ能ハザルナリ。

界社交界ノ通リ言葉トナツテ居ル婦人連ノ名ハ集ヒ來リシ數多白髮ノ識者及ビ沈靜ノ識者ニ或ル一種ノ華カナル印象ヲ與ヘ諸國ヨリ派セラレシ考古學者及講師等ハ當會議ヲ以テ眞ニ世界的ノ性質ノモノタラシメタルナリ。

時間ヲ空費セズ且動作ノ敏活ナルコトハ此ノ羅典族ニハ稀ナル所ナルガ當日ハ其レニ不拘當會議ノ要務ヲ同日午後二時ヨリ開始セリ當會委員ノ精力殊ニ幹事るうーを、まりあに教授ノ精氣ニハ一入感謝スルトコロナルモ議事ハ同月十六日ノ閉會マデ社會上其他ノ諸件ヲ添綴セル種々ノ項目ニ岐レ審議ヲ以テ進行シタリキ。

同會議ニ於ケル議事ヲ分類スレバ左ノ如シ

第一項　前世紀史的及原始時代史的考古學
第二項　東洋考古學
第三項　前世紀希臘考古學
第四項　伊太利及エトルリヤ考古學
第五項　古代美術史
第六項　希臘及羅馬古代史
第七項　題銘及パピロ、ジー(Papyrology)
第八項　錢貨學
第九項　神學史及宗教史
第十項　古代地形學
第十一項　基督考古學
第十二項　考古學研究ノ要綱

上記ノ項目ハ皆考古學上極メテ肝要ナルモノニシテ種々ナル枝葉ヲ含メドモ錢貨學ニ一部連絡ヲ有スル第七項ノ如キハ本誌ノ讀者ニハ特別ナル趣味ノ存スルコト、信ズ。

伊太利古錢學者ノ古參者ニシテ博識ナルさりなす教授ヲ會長ニ推シ適材ナルえとりがぶりせい教授ヲ書記トセル第一回錢貨學分科會ハ當會議開會日ノ午後二時ヨリ開キタリ、左表ハ本分科會ニ附託セラレ集合セル委員ノ前ニ讀上ゲラレタリキ。

第一回開會　十月九日　水曜日午後二時

開會順序

エフ、ガードナー氏　余ノ希臘貨幣講義三十年間ノ經驗（英國）
エフ、チツチ氏　標準目錄書（伊太利）
エン、バ、ドポリ氏　伊太利古錢學、提議及審査、（伊太利）
エス、リツシ氏　各國摸範貨幣聚蒐（佛蘭西）

第二回開會　十月十日　木曜日午前九時

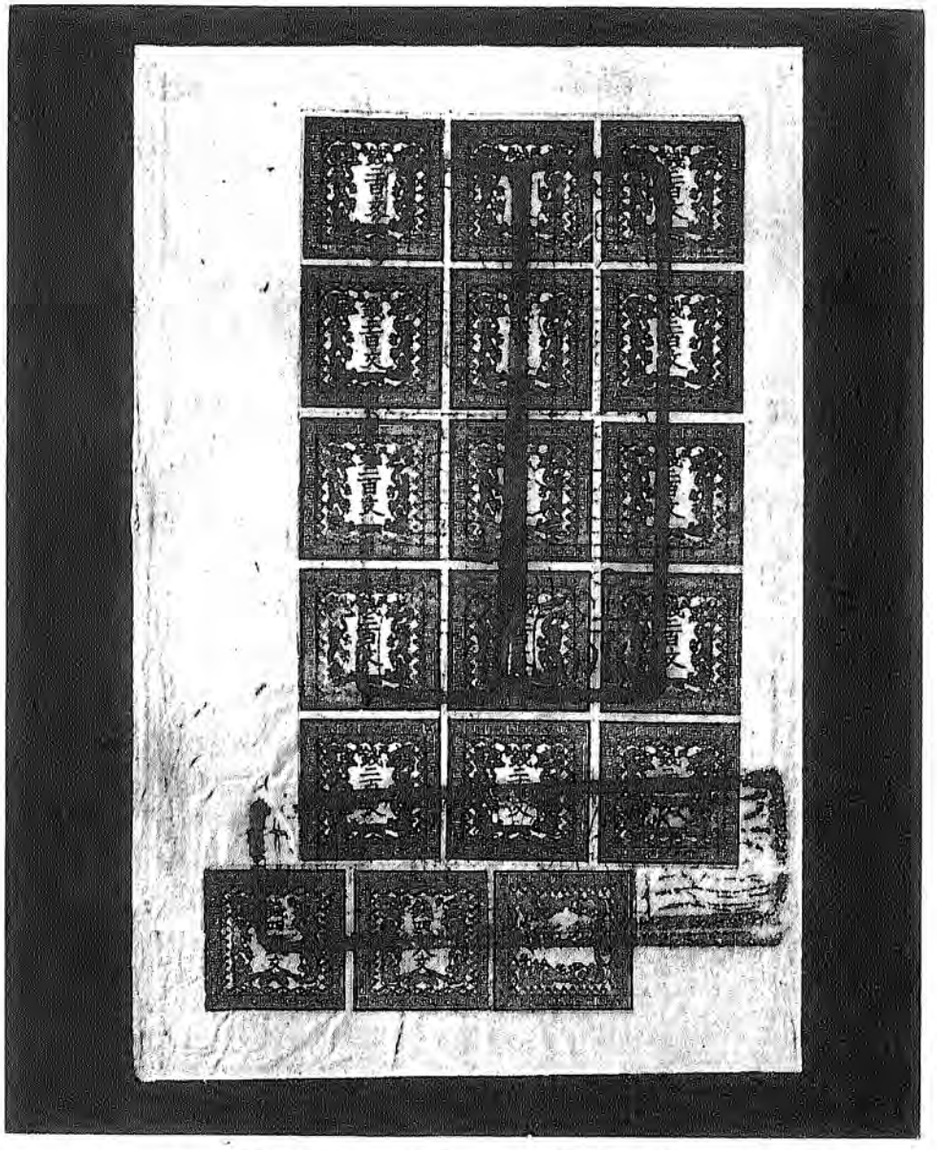
エー、シモチチ氏　ルケニヤ古錢學（伊太利）
ジー、シユロー氏　ふるうたすノ像ヲ打出セルコ、バンノスレシヤ貨幣（伊太利）
オー、エル、リツチモンド氏　羅馬貨幣上ニ於ケルあぽろ宮トでいばすあをがすたす寺院（英國）
エム、デ、ロミゾンキ氏　まぐねんす帝ノ貨幣ニ就キ（佛蘭西）
エツチ、エー、ラムステン氏　支那古代ニ貨幣トシテ流通セシ貝ト其ノ品質（英國）

第三回萬國考古會議

（原文英文ノ譯）

(III Congresso Archeologico Internazionale.)

既報ノ如ク第三回萬國考古會議ハ本年羅馬ニ開催セラレシモ、前二回ハかいろ府ト羅馬ニテ各一回ヅヽ開カレタルナリ、當第三回會議ハ十月九日午前十時三十分ヲ以テ開始セラレタルガ其前夜ハ非公式ナレ共各代表者ノ會合ガばらっぞでらさびえんな及ビ萬國美術協會內ニ行ハレキ、開會式ハきやむびぐとりや即チ羅馬ゑゆびたー神堂內ニ擧行セラレシガ、內部ニハ古代中世及ビ近代ニ於ケル不滅ノ舊都羅馬ノ繁榮ノ反映トモ見ルベキ數多ノ管財人ヲ見受ケタリ而シテ當會議ノ議場トシテ選定セラレシ建物ハ實ニ適應セルコト到底他ニ求ムベクモアラズ、開會式場ニ隣レル室ハ講演ノ前後來會セル半官吏ト人々ノ控室トシテ使用サレタルガ同室內ニアル此ノ永久不朽ノ大都ノ創設者タルろみゅるす及びりーむす二幼兒ニ雌狼ガ乳ヲ與ヘ養ヒツヽアル無限ノ價値ヲ有スル古羅馬ノ靑銅ノ像ハ太ク一同ノ稱讚ヲ博セリ、伊太利皇帝陛下ハ近世ニ於ケル大考古學者ノ一人ニ在シ其ノ知識ト科學的古錢學ノ研究トハ齊シク世界人士ノ知ル所ナルガ同陛下當會議ニ御來臨アラセザルタメ陛下ノ侍講議長トナツテ宜ク同會議ヲ統ベタリ、羅馬ノ市長其他政界科學界社交界ノ貴顯將星ノ賁臨及ビ演說ハ良ク此ノ聽人ヲ集メタル儀式ノ完全ナル成功ヲ助ケタリ、婦人ノ出席モ少カラザリシガ學



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一、宿所御姓名ハ毎回明記相成度候。

一、廣告品ハ常ニ取揃ヘ有之候ヘ共萬一品切レノ節ハ他品ト御變更願上候。

一、金圓請取證御入用ノ向ハ返信料封入ノ上其旨御明記相成度若シ御申越無キトキハ現品發送ヲ以テ代用仕候。

注意、幣商會ハ切手及古錢ノ輸出入業者ニ有之且亦各國ノ古錢會員及切手業蒐研究會員ニ候故諸外國切手古錢商會ニ直接取引ヲ有シ居リ候間他店ヨリハ破格ノ勉强ヲ以テ御注文ニ應ズ可ク候。

外國切手袋入定價表

第一號	百種入	定價金貳拾錢	郵税參錢
第二號	貳百種入	同 金五拾五錢	六錢
第三號	三百種入	定價金壹圓	六錢
第四號	四百種入	同 金壹圓五拾五錢	八錢
第五號	五百種入	同 金貳圓參拾錢	八錢
第六號	壹千種入	同 金六圓五拾錢	十二錢
第七號	貳千種入	同 金貳拾五圓	十二錢
第八號	參千種入	同 金六拾五圓	十二錢
第九號	四千種入	同 金百四拾圓	十二錢
第十號	五千種入	同 金貳百圓	十二錢
第十一號	六千種入	同 金四百五拾圓	十二錢
第十二號	七千種入	同 金八百圓	廿四錢
第十三號	八千種入	同 金壹千參百圓	廿四錢

以上ノ袋入ハ殘ラズ裏紙ヲ剝シ美シキモノニシテ日本ノ切手ハ一枚モ交リ居ラズ悉ク外國切手ニ有之候尚幣會ハ各國切手組揃數千種ヲ有シ居リ毎月新定價表ヲ發行スベキニヨリ各位ニシテ御好ミノ國名御通知アレバ該國ノ定價表送呈仕ルベク候。

此ノ他幣會ニハ常ニ數萬種ノ外國切手ヲ所有滯在リ左記ノ方法ニ依リ販賣致候。

外國郵券參着送達販賣部

幣會ハ郵券ノ販賣ニ關シ現時歐米諸國ノ大切手業者ノ行ヒツヽアル參着送達販賣法ニ依リ聚集家諸氏ノ便益ヲ計リ左ノ通リ特別廉價ヲ以テ販賣仕候。

一、郵券貼付參着一覽一枚賣ノ品數多アリ該定價ハ悉クスコット萬國郵券目錄書ノ定價ノ半額ニテ販賣ス。

二、御好ミノ國名御通知下サレバ其分直ニ發送仕可候但シ幣會ノ定客各位ニ限リ前金ヲ要セズ候ヘ共御預ケ方ヲ以テ金額ノ二割増ニ相當ノ品其都度發送仕可ク候。

三、前金ハ當部ニ限リ壹圓以下ハ御斷リ申上候。

四、右ノ切手ハ御入用ノ品ノミ剝取リ殘品御返送下サレバ前御預ケ金ノ内ヨリ買入ノ代價ヲ引去リ殘金ニ相當スル品ヲ御送リ可申上候但シ送品發着ノ日ヨリ一週間以内ニ返送有之度候。

五、御買入品總額壹圓以下ナレバ郵便代御自辨ノ事其以上ナレバ幣店ニテ負擔仕候。

六、御買入ノ品ノ外ハ其儘川端ヨリ御移動ナキ樣願シタル時ハ御買入ノ品ト見做シ計算仕可ク又各種ノ記入ヲ謝絶仕候。

七、代價英數字ヲ以テ切手ノ上部ニ記入仕ル可ク候。

大正二年一月

直輸出入商 小早川商會

横濱市山下町三拾四番館

内外古錢郵便切手

敬白

切手貼付用郵引臺紙

右ハ幅五寸五拾枚金貳拾錢郵税貳錢
形長六寸一枚ノ紙
其他ノ事項ヲ記入シ得
ニ貼付シ上部
ル餘地アリ切手ヲ貼付シ亦剝取リ他ヘ移動ノ便利アリ特ニ模造薄紙ヲ用ヒタルモノ是レヲ數十枚續ケ合セ一冊ノ本ヲ造ルニ適ス。

第壹號 千枚 金拾錢 郵税貳錢
第貳號 千枚 金貳拾錢 郵税貳錢

舶來切手貼付用ゴム紙

（一名スタンプヒンヂス）

右ハ切手ヲ羅紙ニ貼付スルニ用ユルゴム紙ニシテ切手ヲ損ゼズ取放シ亦他ヘ移動貼付シ亦ハ裏面ノ檢査ヲナスニ便利ナル切手聚集家必用ノ品ナリ。

舶來切手紙透模樣檢査器兼ゴム紙入箱

價金拾五錢 郵税貳錢

右ハ從來ノ檢査器ヲ改良シゴム紙入ト兼用シ得ベキ便利ナ鐵製箱ニシテ背面ノ明部ヘ小量ノ氣發油ヲ入レ檢査スベキ切手ヲセンセツト ニテハサミ表面ヲ下ニ向ケ其内ニ入レ少シク横ニスレバ切手ハ檢査器ノ底ニ附着シ切手ノ透シ模樣ハ判然トスルニ湿氣入ラズ最モ實用的ナリ。

特製ポケット用ストック アルバム（切手貯藏帳）

價金拾五錢 郵税貳錢

切手貯藏帳計付。
切手寸法及切手切取穿孔番號計付。
右ハ一面ニ數段ノ切手貯藏所アリ重復ノ切手ヲ貯藏スルニ便ナリ又一面ニ切手寸法計及切取穿孔檢査用番號アリ。

大日本維新前通用藩札

第一號	五種	定價金八錢	郵税金二錢
第二號	貳拾種	同 金五拾八錢	二錢
第三號	貳拾種	同 金壹圓貳錢	四錢
第四號	參拾種	同 金參圓七拾五錢	六錢
第五號	四拾種	同 金五圓	十二錢
第六號	五拾種	同 金參拾五錢	十二錢

以上販賣ノモノ各種ア參考送賣ス。

外國政府發行古端書

第一號	五種	定價金五錢	郵税金二錢
第二號	拾種	同 金貳拾五錢	四錢
第三號	拾五種	同 金五拾五錢	四錢
第四號	廿種	同 金七拾五錢	四錢
第五號	以上	各外國政府發行ノ郵便古端書集メ組ナリ其他異國ノ各種ア	八錢

萬國家ノ異國ノ各種ア參考送賣ス。販賣法ニテ販賣ス。

大正二年一月

横濱市山下町三十四番郵便私書函貳百拾四番

内外國郵便切手證券 販賣 小早川商會

收入印紙並古錢畫端書

横濱市山下町三拾四番館

内外古錢郵便切手

敬白

◎外國古錢月報全六册

（壹貳號殘部少數ニ付至急御申越ニ限リ）

特價金參圓郵税不要

右ハ幣商會ノ出版ニシテ本邦ニ於ケル外國古錢ニ關スル唯一ノ日本語雜誌ニシテ總數百六十餘頁体裁ハ外國製ニ倣ヒ鮮明ナル寫眞鋼版挿圖總數貳百餘圖ヲ有シ尚美麗ナル極彩色石版十有六個ヲ有シ記事ノ内容ニ至リテハ細明確平易ニ説明ノ勞ヲ厭ズ。

日本印紙買入之部

日本印紙左記之品ニ限リ買入及ビ交換仕候。

日露戰役紀念大砲分捕品切手一枚ニ付壹錢

赤色參錢切手一枚ニ付壹錢

藍色壹錢切手一枚ニ付赤色貳錢

清國戰役紀念五厘切手一枚ニ付壹錢

日露兩國戰役紀念五厘切手一枚ニ付壹錢

婚式紀念五厘切手一枚ニ付壹錢

宮殿下御像付赤色貳錢

六紀念五厘切手一枚ニ付壹錢

以上郵便切手ノ上部ニ記入仕ル可ク候。

以上ノ品ハ印紙ノ廻リ二分位宛取若シ印紙ノ見ザヤ破損シタル時ハ其儘ニ直ニ取替ヘ可申上候

絶版ニシテ殘リ僅ニ數百ノ貴重品ニ付高價ニ買入レ尚ホ日本政府發行ノ最初ノ郵便切手ニ限リ買入ヲ希望ス。

下等ニ異ル品ト同樣ノ美麗ナル印紙ヲ切取リ交換ヲ謝絶ス。

古錢買入ニ付テハ當方ハ古錢ノ價格ヲ下ル可ク候。

料注意以下段ヨリ二割増ノ品ト交換ニ限リ可申上候。

送附ノ方ハ返信用ノ封筒ニ記入仕ル可ク候。

被下度願上仕候。

127395

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八分ノ一頁	壹圓五十錢	四圓	六圓	九圓
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二分ノ一頁	參圓	八圓	拾貳圓	拾八圓
壹頁	五圓	十三圓七十五錢	貳拾圓	參拾圓

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大正貳年一月二十七日印刷
大正貳年一月三十日發行

著者兼發行者 横濱市北方八百七十二番地 英國人 エッチ・エー・ラムスデン
印刷者 横濱市太田町五丁目八十七番地 村岡平吉
印刷所 横濱市山下町八十一番地 福音印刷合資會社
發行所 横濱市山下町三十四番 小早川商會

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大正二年一月發行

（毎月一回發行）

英國古錢協會委員　エッチ・エ・ラムスデン主筆

大日本古錢古郵劵雜誌

第壹卷　第壹號

横浜市立図書館
0002970074

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錢拾四金　部　壹
圓　三　金　年ヶ壹

發行所　横濱　小早川商會

特約販賣所　東京　良　明　堂

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